

BRITAIN AND TURKEY WAR; ALLIES' CENTRE ATTACKED

guns, secondary batteries and carried 650 men.

The political side of the Turkish situation is hardly less interesting than the reports of fighting on land and sea. It is given out officially in Berlin that the Persian Minister at Petrograd has demanded the immediate recall of the Russian forces of occupation in Persia. For years Great Britain and Russia have practically consummated a division of Persia. It appears that Germany and Turkey, intent upon driving Asia with the war, have influenced Persia to attempt to regain her national rights at what appears to be the most favorable time.

There is little definite news from the Balkan States, but fragments of despatches indicate that these States are preparing to align themselves. Germany, according to despatches from Rome, is bringing all possible influence to bear upon Bulgaria and Rumania to fight the allies, but the belief here is that Rumania will declare for the Triple Entente and that Bulgaria, wedged between Russia and Germany, will restore to Bulgaria territory seized in the second Balkan war, thereby winning Bulgaria to the side of the allies.

Developments in Constantinople emphasize Turkey's intention to fight. The Agency reports that the Turkish Cabinet has split and that three Ministers have resigned. German Minister Nizam Pasha, Minister of Public Works, Sulaiman al-Buhārī, Minister of Commerce, and Tschurukpaşa, Minister of Marine, have quit the Ministry, presumably on account of their opposition to the war policy of the Young Turk party, headed by Enver Pasha.

It is reported from Berlin that Torgut Pasha has been appointed to the command of the defense of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. The Turkish army and Shukri Pasha have taken command of the Turkish army. Torgut Pasha has been Chief of the General Staff. Shukri Pasha took part in the war against Bulgaria. German officers are actively at work. A large number of Turkish vessels and recently purchased merchantmen have been converted into commerce destroyers.

The Turkish authorities have begun to seize shipping owned by the allies and living off Constantinople. The Porte has also ordered the extinction of the light-house on the coast of the Hellespont. Great anxiety is felt here as to the safety of British, French and Russian citizens who may be detained in the interior of Turkey. There are rumors that many persons, including British Consuls, are being held as hostages.

RIOTING IN SCUTARI.

Catholics Kill Four Moslems, Is Reported From Rome.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Rome, Nov. 4.—Complete anarchy prevails at Scutari as a result of an uprising of the Moslems against the Catholics. Street fighting is in progress. The Catholics, aided by Mallesori, attacked the Moslems and killed four and wounded many. The Moslems are now threatening massacres.

The shops have been closed, and Europeans, panic-stricken, have barricaded their houses. Scutari has sent 400 soldiers at Italy's request to keep order.

ALBANIANS SHOT DOWN.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
AVLONIA, via Rome, Nov. 4.—Two thousand Albanians, armed and led by Austrian officers, attacked a force of Montenegrins commanded by Gen. Vesovich near Jacova. The Montenegrins felled retreat and hid in the hills, then opened fire while the Albanians were crossing a defile.

Power than a hundred of the Albanians escaped. The remainder were killed.

GERMANS IN CAIRO HELD.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
MALTA, via Rome, Nov. 4.—Fifty-five German residents of Cairo, including the owner of St. James's bar who posed as a Frenchman, have been conveyed here. News from Egypt has been the effect that complete calmness prevails.

NOVOROSYISK NOT DAMAGED.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
TIFLIS, via Bordeaux, Nov. 4.—Advices from Novorossiysk say that the city was not damaged by the Turco-German bombardment, which was directed only against the warehouses and factories. The German population was not injured.

ENEMY SLAUGHTERED, SAYS BRITISH BUREAU

Whole German Columns Are Reported Discouraged.

London, Nov. 4.—The official press bureau issues today an account of the operations of the British forces in Belgium. The account brings the narrative up to last Monday. At that time the allies' lines were maintained unbroken and reinforcements had arrived. Attacks were expected that day.

The official statement is as follows: "Violent attacks were made by the enemy October 30 on the position occupied by the First Army Corps and the cavalry. Large reinforcements evidently had joined the enemy's line at this point. A very heavy loss was inflicted on the enemy, and the commander of the First Army Corps was confident of maintaining his ground, which he since has been able to do."

The cavalry has fought, whether mounted or in trenches, to the admiration of the whole army. Indian troops have been brought into the fighting line, which had been proportionately strengthened.

"On the night of October 30 a strong attack on Messines was beaten off. At one point the enemy, by dint of their masses, penetrated for a time into the line, but an excellent counter attack drove them back with the bayonet. The attack on the left wing was so pronounced that the British line was substantially reinforced by troops from home, which were moved up. The French also brought into the line some of their reserves to support the threatened wing."

"On November 1 our troops were attacked all along the line, but the enemy everywhere was repulsed and suffered very heavy loss. Our howitzers demolished two of the enemy's 8 inch guns, and every account shows that prodigious slaughter has been occasioned by our artillery."

"The maintenance of an unbroken line and the repulse of repeated assaults, which have caused in some cases the loss of entire columns, and have greatly discouraged the German troops, has naturally entailed losses on the defending force. The position of the allies has been strengthened, and reinforcements of every description have been sent to meet the attacks now threatened."

Germans Begin a Fresh Assault on French Centre

As Kaiser's Forces in Belgium Fall Back From the Yser Battle Is Renewed Along the Whole Line in France.

JOFFRE SAYS FINAL SUCCESS SEEMS NEAR

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The German armies in the north were driven back to-day across the Yser, to the positions they held at the beginning of last week. The only foothold they have on the left bank is a bridge head and a few isolated farms, upon which the allies are now directing strong attacks. In an effort to counteract the effect of this repulse, the Germans began an exceptionally severe assault on the French centre, which had been weakened to reinforce the lines in Belgium.

Unofficial despatches from the front are, as usual, much more optimistic than the official announcements and tell of a general retreat of the Germans in Belgium along the line from Bruges to Thiel, fifteen miles southeast of Bruges.

Between Dixmude and the river Lys a violent engagement continued throughout the day. The allies were beaten back at some points, but as a whole had the advantage, capturing several small towns in the district.

The Germans under Gen. von Kluck won considerable ground in the centre yesterday, but the allies took part of it back to-day by a supreme effort. Reinforcements are on the way to this point from the French right and the fighting during the next few days will probably rival in severity that in Belgium.

Support, in the northern zone, is in ruins as a result of the fierce battle for its possession. It has been taken several times by the Germans, but they never had sufficient forces to hold it, and it is now strongly held by the allies. In this section of the field the allies have advanced toward Messines, from which the Germans drove out the British several days ago.

The very slow but apparent progress made at the hinge of the allied line toward St. Quentin was continued to-day when the allies captured the heights of Parvillers. Later in the day the Germans began violent cannonade upon the line from the hinge as far east as the forest of Apremont.

Reports reached Paris to-day that detachments of the allied forces numbering 3,500 men were cut off by the Germans in the vicinity of Roye and near Arras. It was stated that the troops were surrounded and when their ammunition was exhausted they were compelled to surrender.

Considerable emphasis is placed here upon the context of the telegram from Gen. Joffre, which he sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander in chief. The unusual tactfulness of the French commander gives, in the minds of all Frenchmen, exceptional importance to his statements. Gen. Joffre's situation is good and our combined efforts will, I hope, soon lead to final success.

It is held that Gen. Joffre would not have made even so modest an assertion if his position were not more favorable than has been announced officially.

GERMANS OVER YSER.

Hold Only a Bridge Head on the Left Bank.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Nov. 4.—There was little change in the general situation at the front as indicated in the official communiques to-day. At the northern front the Germans have fallen back until they now hold only a bridge head across the Yser. The night communication told of the continuance of the fierce cannonading in the centre and that district. Progress toward Messines, in Belgium, now held by the Germans, was the outstanding feature in the night statement, which follows:

There is no important change in the situation in the north. We have made a slight advance toward Messines. At several points of the front there has been violent cannonading without appreciable result. Particularly west of Lens, between the Somme and the Aisne, in the Argonne and in the Apremont forest.

The afternoon communique, while lengthy, did not give any important details except the recapture of Lombardzyde in Belgium and a slight advance eastward from Quenoy-en-Santerre, in the Somme, to Parvillers, in the direction of St. Quentin. The afternoon communique said:

On our left wing, to the north, the situation shows no change as compared to yesterday. The enemy has drawn back on the right bank of the Yser. We have recaptured Lombardzyde. The Germans occupy on the left bank of the Yser nothing more than the head of a bridge half way between Dixmude and Neupont. They have abandoned, in addition to prisoners and wounded men, a considerable quantity of war material, including artillery, which was held immovably by the mud.

Between Dixmude and the Lys the fighting has continued with alternate advances and withdrawals, but with the general result that the allied forces have made perceptible progress.

Between the Lys and the region of Arras there has been cannonading and minor engagements.

Between the region of Arras and the Oise we have made an advance to the east of Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre as far as the heights of Parvillers.

On the centre, the German attack which developed on the right bank of the Aisne in the region of Vailly, and which resulted in our losing the first slopes to the north of Vailly and Chavonne, was not continued.

A counter attack by our forces brought again into our possession a portion of the lost ground.

A violent cannonading and spirited German attacks were repulsed on the heights of the Chemin des Dames and in the vicinity of Rheims. There has been no happening of importance between Rheims and the Meuse nor in the Woëvre district.

On our right wing, in Lorraine, there is nothing new to report.

Russia.—In East Prussia the Ger-

mans are taking up the defensive, and the Russians, at certain points on the front, are making successful progress. In Poland the Russian troops have occupied Szadek, Lask and Hoeprowa without serious resistance.

To the west of Kielce the Germans are retreating on Wloszcowa and Andreyeff.

The Austrians, driven back to the southeast of Kielce, are holding only to the north of Sandown. On the lower San River there have been engagements at Rowadoff and Nisko, the results of which were favorable to the Russians, and the Russians continue to cross this river. The German General Staff has been moved to Czenstochowa, near the frontier of Silesia.

GERMANS RETREATING.

Belgian Scouts Report Big Retrograde Movement.

HAVE, Nov. 4.—A report received by the Belgian Minister of War from Furnes, on the east near Ostend, was made public to-day.

Detachments of allied troops which to-day pushed ahead as far as Lombardzyde, on the Yser front below Schoorbaek, failed to discover any of the enemy. Only a small detachment of artillery still remained in the direction of Westende and to the north and east of Schoorbaek. Small portions of the enemy's rear guard are still holding supply trains and farmhouses on the left bank of the river near Stuyvenkerke.

An almost unbroken column of the enemy, composed of all arms, and extending from Leke to Thourout, has marched in an easterly direction. No forces of the enemy of any importance are reported east of the Yser. The British and Belgian troops have proceeded from Thourout in the direction of Roulers and Daynse on the Lys.

JOFFRE OPTIMISTIC.

Tells Russian Chief Final Success Seems Near.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Gen. Joffre, commander in chief of the French forces, has sent a telegram to his Imperial Highness Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces in the field, the text of which follows:

We have received with keen pleasure all the despatches concerning the triumphant march of the Russian armies during the last fifteen days, including those relating the new advance which has just brought them into proximity to the German frontier.

I desire to convey to your Imperial Highness my best congratulations. On our part we have checked the furious German attacks, and by incessant energetic action we are endeavoring to destroy the enemy's forces opposed to us.

Our situation is good, and our combined efforts will, I hope, soon lead to final success.

SAYS GERMANS FLEE.

British Fire Kills Thousands, Rotterdam Reports.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
ROTTERDAM, Nov. 3, via London, Nov. 4.—The battle has been transferred from the Yser to Roulers. The Germans, wading and floating in the inundated area, have lost thousands under the merciless fire of the British shrapnel. The retreat has the appearance of a flight.

The British aeroplanes dropped bombs on the State railway works at Bruges this morning and did great damage. Another British military aeroplane dropped several bombs on Bruges this afternoon.

ONE FORT IS SILENCED, BUT TSING-TAO HOLDS

Japanese Fire Railway Station and Oil Tanks—German Governor Wounded.

TOKIO, Nov. 4.—Reports from the front before Tsing-tao say that Capt. Meyer Waldeck, the Governor of the German concession, has been wounded.

The Japanese fire has been very effective. The railway station and the oil tanks are burning as a result of the bombardment and of bombs dropped from aeroplanes. Fort Iltis has been silenced and a magazine has exploded in Fort Moltke.

Despatches from Tel-nan, in Shantung province, say that the Japanese have destroyed twenty-six of the German guns defending the port and have taken 800 prisoners.

In spite of these developments the Germans continue their resistance and refuse to surrender. The Japanese artillery is now directing its fire against the German trenches and the wire entanglements protecting them.

Five hundred Japanese bluejackets signed a round robin in blood asking the officers of the fleet to permit them to make a dash into Kiaochow Bay and attempt to capture Gov. Waldeck. The request was refused.

THINKS SHIP BLOWN UP.

Japanese Staff Believes Austrian Cruiser Is Destroyed.

Cable Despatch to East and West News Bureau.
TOKIO, Nov. 4.—The Navy General Staff made the following official announcement at 3 P. M. to-day:

"On November 1 the Japanese fleet, together with British warships, made an effective bombardment on the Iltis and other forts."

"At 3 A. M. November 2 the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth seemed to have been blown up in Kiaochow Bay. On November 3 the floating dock in the Tsin-tau harbor listed and sank."

SAY TURKS SANK 19 RUSSIAN TRANSPORTS

Berlin Hears of Destruction of Ships Carrying 1,700 Mines.

BRITISH SHIPS RETIRE

RETRAIT, by wireless telegraphy to Sayville, L. I., Nov. 4.—The following was given out to the press from official quarters to-day:

"The first encounters on the Turkish frontier in which Turkish soldiers met Russian forces from the Caucasus resulted unsuccessfully for the Russians."

"Nineteen Russian transports, sunk by the Turks, had on board 1,700 mines destined for the blockading of Turkish waters. The fact proves the hostile intentions of the Russians."

"Despatches from Constantinople say that a British squadron bombarded the Dardanelles forts at daybreak on November 3. It did no damage. The firing was at an extreme range and lasted fifteen minutes."

"Simultaneously, it is reported, two British cruisers fired a few shots at the port of Jaffa, in Palestine, and retired under the fire of Turkish artillery."

"British warships on November 1 bombarded the Turkish port of Akabah and attempted a landing. The force reembarked after losing four men."

"The note of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, denouncing Turkey, handed to the Italian Government by the British Ambassador, has created in Italian political circles an impression unfavorable to England, as it shows England's fear of Turkey."

ASK AMERICA'S AID.

Petition Urges Inquiry Into Mal-treatment of German Prisoners.

BERLIN, via Sayville, L. I., Nov. 4.—A score of American residents in Berlin have issued this appeal to the American people:

"The United States will relieve intense suffering and accomplish one of the big things a neutral nation can do if it will bring about the appointment of a committee to investigate the treatment of German and Austrian military and civilian prisoners in Russia, Serbia, and particularly in France, England and Morocco."

"The Prisoners of War Convention, which will meet in London, has decided to investigate the treatment of German and Austrian military and civilian prisoners in Russia, Serbia, and particularly in France, England and Morocco."

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Germans in East Abandon Resistance, Petrograd Says

Westward Movement From the Vistula Is Resumed, With Russians in Pursuit—Czar's Troops Drive Austrians Beyond Kielce and Occupy Sandomiers.

FORCE CROSSES THE SAN SOUTH OF PRZEMYSL

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.—There has been a complete change since yesterday on the East Prussian front, where the Germans, who recently passed to the defensive at almost every point, are again falling back in certain places.

This retreat is very marked on the left wing, where the Germans had put up an energetic resistance in the region of Biala and Lyck.

The Russian troops have captured Rakadargewo and have taken there a large quantity of arms and war munitions. At the same time a company of Germans who had stacked their arms surrendered.

On the left bank of the Vistula the Germans are continuing their hasty retreat toward the frontier. Their rear guards were driven out of Voio and Przedborz. The Russians drove the Austrians yesterday morning back beyond Kielce, which the Russians captured. They took 600 prisoners and a number of machine guns in the city. The following official statement was issued to-day:

Yesterday morning we gained a decisive success against the Austrians along the whole front from Kielce to Sandomiers. The enemy fell back hurriedly and we occupied Sandomiers, an important strategic point. In the region south of Kielce we have taken within the last week 200 officers and 15,000 men prisoners and have captured several dozen machine guns.

Last night along the San River the Austrians delivered a series of attacks as futile as they were fierce. Afterward they beat a retreat. Our troops have firmly established themselves in the Nizko and Roundnik districts. There is no change on the rest of the front.

The General Staff had issued the following statement earlier in the day:

On the East Prussian front the Germans have assumed the offensive. Our troops have advanced at some points and have captured two guns and a number of prisoners.

Northwest of Politz we have occupied Schadek and Rozprza. The enemy is retreating toward Vlozow. Along the Opatowka River we have captured five cannon and 3,500 prisoners. We continue to cross the San in force.

[Politz, Schadek, Rozprza, Vlozow and the River Opatowka are in Russian Poland and the River San is in Galicia.]

In Galicia the Russian army, which is opposed by the German-Austrian troops, has defeated the enemy at several points along the San. A strong

WANTS MORE TROOPS

Governor of Cynowka Urges Increase of Garrison.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
ROME, Nov. 4.—Gen. Amelio, Governor of Cynowka, has made representations to the Italian Government urging the increase of the garrison under his command, in spite of Germany's reiterated promises that Turkey is not aiming against Libia.

It is inconceivable that the confused masses of Germans now in the field can defend the Russian frontier next week when the Russian advance will reach there. There is also no sign that an army of the first quality can be sent forward from Breslau.

Despite the broad Russian advance into German territory the health of the Russian troops is excellent. The supply columns are working adequately.

The position of the defending army in East Prussia makes the problem confronting the German strategists only the more hopeless. In retreat the Germans have discarded part of their scientific equipment, including luminant projectors with elaborate ground wire signalling apparatus.

The German army needs large reinforcements urgently, but instead of getting them the German government is sending troops and the East Prussian force are the only visible armies which can save the defenders of Silesia from disastrous retreat toward the Oder.

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